ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA AT BOSTON Boston, Monday, Jan 26, 1852.

The R M. steamship America arrived at her dock at 3 o'clock this afternoon, too late to forward the mails or papers to New York by the New-Haven train. As there is no steamboat mail, at present, via the Souad, the America's mails will not be dispatched from this city till to morrow (Tuesday)

dispatched from this city till to morrow (Toesday) morning, and cannot reach New York before 5 or 6 octock P. M.

The telegraphic dispatch, from Halifax, embraced the main features of the America's news, and we find little of particular interest to add to it from the capers at hand.

The London Shipping Gazette says: "From information which has recited us, we have reason to think that the Admiraty anticipate having to increase our Naval force. This would imply that the foreign relations of the country are not in that satisfactory state which is to be desired. Indeed, astive preparations are in progress for the protection of the country."

Accounts from Brest state that the Admiral there.

ounts from Brest state that the Admiral there, on learning that several other houts, with survivors of the ill-fated steamer Amazon were probably still dosting on the ocean, dispatched a steamer to search

for them.

While the 12,000 votes cast in Algeria were about equally divided between yes and no, there were 50,000 abstancers.

The following occurs in the money article of The London Times, of Jan. 9: "Some of the communications from Paris express the positive ballef that Louis Napoleon will declare himself Emperor." An American, at Vienna, was lately arrested, for appressing the opinion that Lord Palmerston would soon returns to office, and that Louis Napoleon would be shot. The following occurs in the money article of The

Baring Brothers Circular.

Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been heavy this week, with a cownward tentency in the raise of several articles. Cotton, however, has fairly maintained its value. Flour and Wheat rather dearer.

By the official accounts just issued by the Board of Trade for the 11 months ending 5th December, 1851, an increased consumption is shown as compared with the previous year. In Covyret to the extent of 1.164.747 her: Sugar by 14.808 tuns; That to the extent of 2.372,020 hs—the import of That having exceeded that of last year by 18.356.370 his extent of 1.164.747 hs: Sucar by 14.805 tuns. That to the extent of 2.372,020 hs—the import of That having exceeded that of last year by 18.356,870 hs. Norwy continues very abundant Ashiss—Pots 26s. Fearls, 28s. 6d.: United States Pots, 25s.

Corrue in limited request, but the quantity offering he not been large, and prices show only a triffin secretion.

The Corn market has been very firm through the

week, and an advance of is, was established on Morday in English William, though it was difficult to obtain any improvement on Foreign.

The millers raised their too price for Flora to des, bring an advance of 3s Prack; but for superfine Western Canal 21s 6d @22s, is the full value to

Indian Corn is held firmly.

Corron has been very quiet with us, the sales for he week not exceeding 800 bales, without change

he week not exceeding 800 bales, without change it value. At Liverpool, with more Corron offering, pices have been sustained. Yesterday, midding Offeans was quoted at 410,0040.

Inon.—The market is sull at £4 6s for common bits, and £4 10s in £445s, both free on board. In Wiles, Scotch Pig had declined to 30s. 64 for good mixed numbers, on the Clyde. Swedish, £115s.

Lad is in moderate request at 42:044s. for West-

LESSEED CARES.—Fine American, in barrels, sell ready at £8 10s., while Boston in bags are held at £8 2 66. Lian-A fair business doing at steady rates

On Our stock of Sperm is computed at 1,257 tuns. Market quiet at £82\alpha £86. Linseed has furthe recoded and 26s is now the outside value on the pot and for monthly deliveries through the

on the pot and for monthly deliveries through the year.

Scar—An anxious desire to realize has been manifesed. The public sales of the week have been 60 hids. West Indian, 43.853 bags Bengal, Mauritus and Madras, which have only partially found byers at a reduction of 6d @1s Prew. The sales of West India by private contract have been 1,900 hbc, at a decline of folly 64. 4 760 houses Havata parly sold at from 33s. @36s 6d. for tow to fine relow, and 150 hbd. Porto Rico from 28i 6d. @18.10 few modeling. At St. Petersburgh White Havata sells at from R. O. at 23s. @23s. dd. for fair merchanable to very good.

Tillow is standy at 36s 6d @36s 9d. on the snot, and 36s 40 for spring. 38s, for cellvery in October, November and December next.

Ta—More doing of late, principally in common infiniteding Corgou. The former is now at 8id. @d. d. and mideling at 10dd. @1id. Plb. The announcement of public siles of about 33 000 pakages for the day acxt, has rather checked the inquiry.

Tonacco—All kinds of Leaf is dull, without business. Strips are in moderate request at the late reduction.

Tunyenvink is worth 8s. @8s. 6d., as in quality.

TURVENTINE is worth 8s @8s 61, as in quality. TORTESTISE IS WORTH SEE 28. 48. 10, 28. In quality. Foreign Spirits are scarce. We quote American at 31s. 6d 235s. in cases. British 33s. 6d 233s. 9d.

WHALEBORE-6 times, Southern at public sale today, bought in at £21126 £216.

In American Spocks there has been more inquiry for English investment, with rather rising prices for the principal securities.

only News. Atrived in the Clyde, Jan. 6. 19 of from New York.

Grace R Liverpool, Jan 10 ships 1800s. Weight, Concretation, and Queen of the West, for New York; Lucy

L Hale, from Baitimore.
Loading at Liverpool, Jan. 10 ships Richard Morse,
Princeton, H Parrington, Garrick, Sardinia, Montegama,

J A Westervelt, and West Point and for New-York; and ships Narraganaett, Wyomeng, and S V G ven for Phila-delphia; Phillequa, Abbott Lord, and Glanburn for Balti-More.

Arrived at Cowes (7th.) Hendrick Hudson, for New York, and proceeded, but put back to Persmouth on the

Arrived at Heloost 5th, Victoria, from Baltimore. Arrived at Havre 7th, Admiral, New-York, Napoleon.

Arrived at Havre 7th, Admiral, New-York, Napoleon.
Lindburds.

Arrived at Marseilles 4th, Gambia and Croton.

Arrived at Marseilles 4th, Gambia and Croton.

Sailed from Groon Jan 1, On-zoome for New-Orleans.
Arrived at Help Bay, bark Ocean Wave, Boston.

Sailed from Havre 5 h, Maid of Orleans, New Orleans.
Arrived at Go. 1th, Rhine

Off Swamage 6th, Anna Tift, London for Mobile.

Sailed from Hordeaux 6th, America, New-York; arrived at do. 5th, Anchia.

JiPut into Deal Jan. 8 Mary Jane, Antwerp, for New-York, Arrived at Marcelles, A. Calomoo and J. Darling, New-York Arrived at Hemerhaven 5th, Julius, New-Orleans. Cheared of London 2th, White Squail, in bailast, Waterford, Jan 7-About 1, 500 baies of Cot on have been got on shore from the ship Columbus, and a further quantity will be saved to morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Monday, Jan 26, 1852. r. McMurray offered a resolution designating Morgan as President pro tem. in the absence of

the Lieutenant Gevernor.

Mr. Beekman introduced a bill to regulate the number of ballots and ballot-boxes at the elections in New York.

Mr. Moncan gave notice of a bill relative to the power of the Mayor of New York in laying out public parks. Mr. Peirce gave notice of a bill to provide for the

Mr. Princing are notice of a bill to provide for the bubble Fining. Also to amend the General Incorporation Law.

Mr. Concern offered a resolution that the Excise Committee inquire into the experiency of establishing an asylum for the reclamation of the intemperate.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Dearman and Piermont Ferry Company, was read a third time and passed.

The following bills passed through Committee of the Whole and were ordered to a third reading:

For the relief of J. C. Beekman and others, of New York.

New York.
Relative to the Board of Health of Kings Co.
To make permanent the grades of avenues and streets in New-York.
Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to create a loan to erect a Penitennary. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to provide for Taking Acknowledgments of Deeds out of the State, was reported upon and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The annual report of the State Engineer, transmitting railroad statistics, was received.

Also a report from the Trustees of the State Library, and a report from the Seamen's Savings Bank.

New York.

The Kossuth resolutions were called up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Hovr for striking out all but the third resolution, inviting Kossuth to the Capital.

Mr. Van Santvoord moved a reference of the whole mbect to a Select Committee.

Mr. Underwood called for the reading of his refolutions, and spoke at length

Mr. Hoyt's amendment was carried, and then, on

motion of Mr. Luckey, the whole subject was re-ferred to a Select Committee, to present the subject in a shape to meet the approbation of the whole House

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. J. Rose introduced a bili providing for the lection of Commissioners of Emigration by the

People.
Mr. Snow introdued a bill to Incorporate the New-York Savings Bank.
Mr. Consen, a bill to erect the County of Canas-

Mr. Rose gave notice of a bill relating to the first division of the New-York Militia.

Mr. Mess introduced a bill limiting the powers of the Leville of the

the Legislature in reference to ordering printing, urchasing books, &c.

Mr. Gilnear introduced a bill to cede jurisdiction of the Paited States over certain lands at Sackett's

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill for granting di-Wrices for causes other that additory.

Mr. Haron off-red a resolution that the State Ensted to report the amount of quickeand to each contract on all the Ganal Letlettings, which was laid over, and the House ad-

Baitimere Items.

Railroad Accident.

Georgia ratiroad.

Baltimore Rems.

Baltimore, Monday, January 26, 1852.

The ship Flora McDona d, with her 300 enigrant passengers, is still ice-bound in the bay. Relief, it is believed, has been gotten to her.

The market is quiet. Flour and Grain are dull, The market is quiet. Flour and Grain are dul with only very limited sales.

The weather is warm and the snow fast melting. Baltimons, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852.

Rev. Mr. Gilson and two others had each a leg broken, by a collision, on Wednesday last, on the George

The Portsmouth Bank Robbery. RICENSON, Monday, Jan 26, 1852.

It now appears that only \$60.307 were stolen from the Portsmouth Branch of the Bank of Virginia. A package of \$16.000, supposed to be stolen, has been discovered, it having previously been forwarded to this city.

The Syracuse Riot Cases

At the conclusion of District Attorney Lawrence's argument in opposition to the motion to quash, the Court agreed to sit an hour longer for the purpose of hearing Mr Joshua A Spencer, who had not con-cluded at 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852.
The Southern mail this morning brings nothing south of Augusta, Ga.
The steamship Isabel sailed from Charleston on Thursday for Havana, with 200 passengers, including 40 slaves for California, from North Carolina and Georgia.

ov. Foote was inaugurated at Jackson, Miss.; on sthirst. His maugural address takes a strong

Compremise stand
The Georgia Legislature recommends Senators
Berrien and Dawson as Delegates to the Convention
of the Old Thirteen States in Philadelphia, to adopt measures for the erection of monuments in Independent-square.

The Alabama Legislature has indefinitely post

poned the election of United States Senator, in or-der to prevent the reelection of Mr. Clemens. Anderson, Whig. has been elected in Richmond to the vacancy in the Virginia Legislature. Arrival of New-Orleans Mails at Baltimore-

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852. Baltingre, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852.

The New-Orleans mails of the 16th and 17th inst. came to hand to-night, together with all the mails from intermediate points as late as due.

The brig Samuel Baker, from Charleston, Sthinst., with a cargo of cotton, lemons, grapes, &c., was burned in Chesapeake Bay, about 60 miles from this city, on Thursday last. She was insured for \$8,000 in Boston.

Destruction of the brig Samuel Baker by

Steamboat Accident-The Weather. LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852

The steamer Pitser Miller collapsed her flue to-day, and scaleed 10 deck hands—some hadly, but none fatally.

It rained here all day yesterday, and to-day the weather is roll and all day.

Markets ... Reported for The Tribune Markets... Reported for The Tribune.

St. Lours, Monday, Jan. 26, 1852.

Our markets are stagnant, with the exception of Provisions. On Saturday afternoon a large sale of Bills Meat was made, the produce of 8 000 Hogs, except a portion of the Hams. 16,000 Shoulders sold at 5ic. Sides at 6ic. 5,000 to 8,000 Hams at 7c. The prices were equal to about 6ic. round.

weather is mild and pleasant.

Lecture on Reform and Progress.

The Fourth Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, in Hope Chapel, was delivered last night in the presence of a crowded audience, by Rev. Dr. Dewey. In opening the subject of "Human Progress and Modern Reform," Dr. Dewey stated the conditions to which all progress must be subjected, in order not to become a pretense or a perversion. It is essential to wholesome progress that it be gradual, experimental, and in accordance with the mutual dependencies of society, or in other words, that it violates no law of humanity, no material conditions, nor the principle of solidarity, which is now so frequently alluded to in writing and discourse. This word solidarity, Dr. D. remarked by the way, is an excellent term, and one indeed quite necessary to represent a current modern idea Derived from the Latin word solidus, it denotes the consolidation of interests, or the intimate and reciprocal connection which binds together the brother-

hood of humanity. I shall now, said Dr. D., proceed to the application of these conditions to some of the most prom nent schemes of reform which are now agitated in our community. I speak for no sect, party, or coterie. I do not enverte all things to please my agricum, and shall aim mainly to please myself. Let me speak freely and without disguise. No society is more needed at this time than one for the promotion of men's speaking their own minds. I am no ultraist. Deep as I may sympathize with the leading objects of prevalent reform, I blush at the defects and inconsistencies which mar the character of prominent reformers. It was once said, Physician, heal thyself : I would say, Reformer, reform thyself. Bring not the burden of your own imperfections upon the good cause, whose interests ou profess to have at heart. Nor can I join hands with the stiff conservative, who trembles at the very idea of change-clinging to the past with convulsive energy-and beseeching you to let everything remain as it is. I reverence the past, but I know that improvement is the law of humanity.

The lecturer then alluded to the movement in behalf of Woman's Rights. I believe, said he, that woman has been deeply wronged by many customs of society. It is not only among the Indians and Hottentots that the sacred privileges of womanhood have been grossly outraged. Woman was not born to lose her own identity in the will of another. ! have never felt willing in performing the marriage ceremony, to use the word obey, in reference to the wife. True, the Apostle Paul said, Wives, obey your husbands but that was in an imperfect state of society, and in the present age of light and re finement, we should not insist on the command the Apostle. Wedlock is a state of entire recipr the Apostle. We dioca is a state of entire redipro-mity, and difference of opinion should be settled by mutual forbearance and love, not by arbitrary com-pussion. Nor should the earnings of a wife be left in the power a dissipated husband to squander upon his vices. Let woman receive the benefit of a wise and complete education, let her pecuniary rights be respected, although two independent property-holders in the same family may not be convenient. be respected, although two independent property, holders in the same family may not be convenient; but let her not be taken out of the domestic sphere, to engage in masculine pursuits. Some would wish to see women in our legislative assemblies. But Heaven save us from that. The legislature is bad enough already. Introduce woman into that scene of turmoil and conflict, with all her delicary, sensi-tiveness, and estimates may be mad you would have

enough already. Introduce woman into that scene of turmoil and conflict, with all her delicary, sensitiveness, and cathusiasm, and you would have a speciacle like that of a house in flames fed by the most volarile and inflammable oils. Some would have woman a public teacher, a judicial functionary, and why not a captain or a commodore as well, but nature has destined her to the sphere of maternity, her peculiar charge is the rearing of children; and her indoor occupations induce that softness of nature which unfits her for the ruder pursuits of public life. The next reform considered by Dr. D., was described as the change of the Fanniy for the Phalanstery. For my own part, said he, I should not like to live in a Phalanstery. I should fear epidemics, both physical and moral. The freedom of individual action would be lost. The great motive to action derived from personal responsibility would be neutralized. The plan of the Phalanstery is to guarantee a invelihood, at least, to every member, whatever his character or capacity. This would be fatal to industry. If a man were expelled for idleness or vice, it would be the acknowledgment of failure. Hard necessity is the nurse of virtue. If you make all men comfortable, there is no knowing what mischnef weuld ensue. Besides, the people would lose all freshness and distinctiveness of character. When I was at the Andover Pheological Semmatry, said Dr. D., as soon as we heard the declamation of a student, we knew what College he came from. The Phalanstery would produce a similar monotony. Every thing would be dry, jejune, lamation of a state of the Phalanstery would produce a sin-ciar monotony. Every thing would be dry, jejune, insipid, tame, herribly dull and uninteresting. There would be no excitement—I could not endure it. Dr. Dewey then touched on the Peace Reform and

Dr. Dewey then touched an the react reform and the Abolition of Capital Punishment, which he inclined to favor, although the seatiment of justice involved in the saying, "Whoso sneddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," must remain as the heart of the penalty, whatever mitigations may be introduced in obedience to the suggestions of mercy.

The legitiment then come to what he termed the The lecturer then came to what he termed th

terrible question of the day, that of Slavery. On this peint also, he was no ultraist. He would not forget that the men of the South were his brethren. though they were slaveholders. Nor could be with-hold his sympathies from the prevailing sentiment on this subject at the North. He had been accused of being an advocate of the present Fugitive Slave Law, on account of certain statements made last winter in a speech at Pittsfield and a lecture at

Boston. This he discinimed. He was not discussing the merits of the present law, but the right and expediency of any law on the rendition of slaves under the Compromises of the Gostulution. To him, it was ambient of deep and paintal interest. No mancould stand by and see a fugitive who had nor hans lives year, how for years and performed. man could stand by and see a fogitive who had perhaps lived near him for years and performed for him many kindly services, without tears in his eyes and indignation in his heart. He could assure his friends at the South, that no law for the surrendering of a stave could ever be made palatable to the freed en of the North. It was repugnant to every noble and and generous feeling. The South shared in this sentiment, as well as the rest of mankind. If a demand should be made by Russia or Algeirs for a fugitive who had taken refuge in Charleston, every heart would protesting aimst the delivery. Nor was alaw of this kind sufficiently operative to make it desirable to the South. A ly operative to make it desirable to the South. A few runaway slaves were restored to bondage by its action. But why bring back such dangerous elements! The fugitive has a natural right to freedom, and if he has braved so many dangers to obtain it, in Heaven's name do not deprive him of its enjoyment. Dr. D main-almeditat the Constitution did not require the cititained that the Constitution did not require the citizens of the North to aid in the extradition of a fugitive. It only authorized his master to come and take him. In condusion, Dr. D. made a fervent appeal to the audience in regard to the dangers arising from the institution of slavery. In forty years, the less the cvil is previously ariested, there will be 8,000,000 of slaves in this country. He was not in favor of their immediate emancipation, but no time should be lost, in adopting means which should make their freedom a beneat to themselves without damage to the country.

The Burns Club.

The Burns Club dined last evening at the Astor House, the object being to commemorate the birth of Robert Burns. About sixty members of the Club were present. John S. Maxwell, the Presi dent, occupied the Chair, and the Vice chairs were ably filled by Andrew Eadie and Christopher Heiser At the right of the President sat Hugh Maxwell Esq., of the Custom House, Hon. Mr. Carey, and Mr. Young, of The Albion, and at his left Mr. Gould, Mr. Fuller, of The Mirror, and Mr. Clark, of The Knickerbocker.

When the company had disposed of the good things and nameless delicacies provided by the enterprising hosts of the Astor House, the proceedings of the evening really commenced, and the spirit of Robert Burns seemed to have descended on the meeting, and

"The mirth and fun grew fast and furious." The President then proposed the following stand-

Scotland.
2 The Genius of Burns.—While we admire the splendor of its rays, may we be insured with the spirit of its freedom, patriorism and manily independence. [Song: A man's a man for a that—Mr. Caider.]
3. The land of our birth.—Under the smiles of down of the early that the spirit of the same for the spirit of the spir

3. The land of our strik. Children in the morally great and intellectually sublime. [Song: Scotland I love thee-Mr.

example to the word means. Scotland I love thee-Mr. Endie.)

4. The land of our adoption.—May the oppressed of all nations ever find security under the protective wings of its earle, and be ever fendy in the hour of dancer to battle for "The land of the brave and the home of the free."

5. The Lasses.—Heaven's last best gift to man, being "only a little lower than the ancels," yet mortal like ourselves; without them who would wish to undertake the pigtimage of life, or be a tempest toot bachelor without a field in "a sea of troubles!" [Song: Green grow the rashes O-Mr. Wilson.

7. The Queen.

rashes O-Mr. Wison.
7. The Outen.
8. The Pressient.
10. The Press.—"We are na fou."
Air. Chrehugh having been called on by the Chair, sang, "O' a' the Airis the Winds can Blaw," with exquisite skill and great power, and consummate execution, and was most vehemently applauced.
Air. Linen being called upon to speak, said, that if he could judge by the signs of the times, we were on the eve of momentous events. The eternal principle of human liberty is struggling with her formidable foe. Poland has been crushed by the combination of tyrants, Hungary was crushed by the illedable foe. Poland has been crushed by the ille-nation of tyrants, Hungary was crushed by the ille-gal intervention of the foe of civilization, truth and liberty. Mr. Linen then gave a beautiful sketch of the crushed control of the control of th the struggles of liberty in every field. Salamis, Thermopyles, Marathon. It alter times she came to our native lard and nerved the arm of the hero Brace. Freedom is the friend of Christianity, pure and undefield. By it this land prospers. Through it the constitutional institutions of England command the admiration, and although a monarchy, commands also the fear and alarm of the banded tyrants. [Loud cheeks.]

Mr. Clark, of The Knickerbocker, galled on Mr. Chrebugh for "The Berks of A erfeldie," which that gentleman sang, chorused by some scores of the company,

sang, chorused by some scores of the company, amid rapturous appliause.

The Chair then called on Mr. Griswold for "What's a' the Steer Kimmer," which that gentleman sang with fine taste and power.

A gentleman who was called upon for a song, jave

The Band then struck up, " God save the Queen," The Band then struck up, "God save the Queen," in which many of the company joined.

The President called on Mr. Young, of The Almon, who briefly responded, and offered as a sentiment.

The Foot's Intunce—May it extend further and wider furnishing ne rule for thuman action, it olis the jarring machinery of human life; vain substitute for human food, it is spice in the rich man's goblet, and salt in the poor man's google.

The President called on the Vice-President, who, after a very brief space, gave The President of the United States.

The Hop. Mr. Carry was called on to respond, who was received with cheers. He said that the person now filling the office of President proved the vast value of our free institutions, for with only ordinary education, and with no prestige, has arisen to the loftiest position it is possible for any man on earth. He concluded by giving The Memory of Wallace

The Memory of Wallace.

Mr. Spear being called on for a song, sang, "If I had but a thousend a year."

The President called on the Secretary, who rose, and in a few appropriate remarks, which were loudly cheered, proposed.

"Kossuth the representative of the struggling spirit of Freedom, which, like touth, though crushed, will rise again, and waces voice will break forth again, will gather voinne and strength, and finally so thundering and reverberating through the cations, until all makind shall bow before it, and acknowledge it the voice of God."

Drunk with all, and more than all the honors.

The President called on Mr. Dowling for a song. That gentleman sang—"The Merry days of Old."

Mr. Somerville proposed—

"The Press, the Free Press of America—May it long."

"The Press, the Free Press of America-May it long continue as it now is, the guardian of Liberty and Justice."

And with this toast he coupled the name of Mr-Fuller, who, owing to illness, was exceedingly brief, and concluded by proposing the health of "Fitz-Greene Halleck."

The President called on Mr. Clirchugh for a song, who sang, "Come a' ye cannie shepherds wha wan-der through the glen."

The President then called for the "Barley Bree," which was sung in gallant style by Messrs. Calder,

Wilson and Christie Wilson and Christie.

Mr. Gould here made some happy allusions to the great peet, and concluded by proposing,

"Scoth Principles and Scotchmen scattered over the world—They herald and hasten the advent of human free-

Mr. Chrehugh, in response, sang "John Anderson

Mr. Clirchugh, in response, sang "John Anderson my Joe" with his usual power and success, and was most warmly applauded.

Letters of apology were then read from Mr. Bryant, Rev. Dr. Bethune, and the British Consul, and then there was produced and presented to the President a magnificent representation of Caledonia, by Donald Murray. This consisted of a cairin ground stone of the purest water and great value, set in a publishing of pure silver, exhibiting wreaths of the

rich setting of pure silver, exhibiting wreaths of the national emblem of Scotland round it.

Mr. Murray being called for, rose and after a few works proposed the "City of New-York and Mr. Msxweil," which was drank with great applause.

Mr. Maxweil returned thanks, and recited a part Mr. Maxwell returned thanks, of the Vision of Colla, beginning

'The thresher's weary flinging tree.
The lee lang day had tired me." Mr. Maxwell, with inimitable action, emphasis and

feeling, recited Coila's address to the rustic bard, and kept the company in breathless attention to the end, when they burst into a loud and long cheer with a section beard. end, when they butst into a found and long catch nuch as are sedom heard.

Several interesting toasts were then given, but as it was approaching that time when his skeleton majesty took leave of the poet,

"A wee short hour ayout the twal," The President, seeing Mr. Doneny in the roem, requested that gentleman to offer a sentiment. Mr. Doneny addressed the Ciub, and concluded by offerbonesy acceptance the critic, and concluded by outering as a sentiment.

Beranger—The Robert Burns of France, and the man who would yet overthrow the Usurper.

Among the toasts was the health of D. E. Ress and his bride, Mr. Ross having been married on the 22d to Miss A. P. Day.

THE RAINBOW, a small monthly astronomical sheet, published in Philadelphia, contains a remarkable prediction in relation to the severity and time of the recent cold weather. It assumes, that by calculations based on physical laws of Nature, we may obtain premoninous of atmospheric changes, and the nature of their affects on health, feelings, vegetation, &c. If this is so, it is an important discovery, and its author deserves public and individual eneguragement and reward. See advertisement.

Ice Boars .- John McCausland, of Rondout, states that he knows how to build a boat which will break up and pass rapidly through ice, so as to keep navigation constantly open. have I Puritani.

Public Meeting of the Colored Population of the City of New-York.

Last night a public meeting of the colored people was held in the Abysynian Baplist Church, Anthony-st., for the purpose of receiving a report from the Delegates to the Albany Convention, as a report of the interview with Gov. Hunt. The meeting was called by the Committee of Tairteen, and was attended by about 150 persons.

On motion of Dr. McCane Smith, Mr. P. A. Bell was appointed to the Chair, and Mr. G. T. Downing was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was called, and asked for a patient attention from the audience to the remarks of the different

Dr. Smith then proceeded to give an account of the visit of the Colored Delegation to Albany, and stated that they were treated with the utmost kindness and respect. The Convention met in the Albany City Hall, and after its organization sent a mossage, worded with much politeness, to Governor Hunt, protesting against those portions of his Annual Message which related to the colored popula-tion and citizens of the State. He then read a long address to the colored people which was adopted by the Convention at Albany, and which it is meanded to circulate extensively among the citizens of New-York, as well as among the members of the Legislature.
This address complained of the allusion made to

colored people in the Annual Message of the Gover-nor of the State of New-York, and of the attempt to get an appropriation from the Legislature to aid the system of colonization, as well as to the remarks of the colored people from making progress, fusing them admission into certain colleges, said that this was not the case with Present and that this was not the case with Preopterian Colleges, or the Catholics, or the Baptists, for they even admitted colored people who were qualified to the Ministry. It denied the statement in the Message of the Governor that the colored population was decreasing, and, by a lengthy statistical account, proved that they were increasing in wealth, numbers and importance. It protests against a liberal appropriation from the Legislaure for colonization in Liberia, first, because such an appropriation would be opposed to the Constitution, which prevents the leading of money to any private association, second, because such an appropriation is not desired by fifty colored persons in the State third, because the colonization scheme is a gigantic fraud, and four h, because the colored people of the State remember their brethren who are in bonds, and wish to remain by their side to render them asand wish to remain by their side to render them as-

sistance and relief. sistance and relief.

Dr Smith observed that the appointment of a Committee to wait on the Governor, and the adoption of the report, ended the first day's proceedings of the Convention.

A longer notice of this report, with the satisfies,

A longer notice of this report, with the statistics, would have been given, but it was handed over to the Reporter of The Herald, and our Reporter was not allowed an opportunity to copy them.

Mr. Downing next gave an account of the proceedings of the Convention on the second day, and stated that the Committee who waited upon the Governor were treated by him kindly at the Executive Mansion, and well received. He read a statement of the laterates by which it appears that the Governor interview, by which it appeared that the Govern introduced the conversation by observing that was not so great an enemy as he was supposed be toward the colored people of the State. He h received a number of Colonization documents se to him, and for some time they remained with being read. When his attention was specially draw to the subject, he became an enthusiastic admirer of the scheme, and in favor of promoting it for the good of the people. He had a desire to be the friend of the poor, and he wished to be considered the friend of the colored men sensibility.

of the colored men generally.

After reading this document, Mr. Downing said it was the opinion of the Committee that the Goverwas the opinion of the Committee that the Gover-nor would not sign any bill for an appropriation of money for colonization, should one be passed. Most of the day was taken up by remarks on the Gover-nor's message, and in reference to the political ac-tion of the colored population. During the whole of the second day, the room was filled by an anxious andience of Irishmen, and from the applause, when anything was said about freedom, and the appeal which was made to them, it was hoped that they would render assistance for the benefit of the colwhich was passed, to the effect that the colored population in wielding their political influence in the State in the cause of freedom, an influence which ought not to be disregarded, as it possessed 5,000 votes, regretted thair t had been given in past years to the Whig party.

Dr. Smith said the Convention was attended by delegate from all participants of the State.

Dr. Smith said the Convention was accounted by delegates from all portions of the State.

Rev. Samuel E. Cornish moved that the doings of the Convention should meet the approbation, as it deserved the thanks of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted. He was delighted with the unanimously adopted. He was delighted with the proceedings as they showed how essentially they operated in obtaining their elevation. He felt that he was elevated, for he was conscious of their equality with other classes of men, of their progress equality with other classes of men, of their progress and intelligence to an equal piatform with their fellowmen. Elevation consisted in a moral consciousness of being equal to other people, and if the colored people would unite and develop their powers, they would attain a proper standard in the physical, moral and political world. After telling his audience to trust in God, and make every effort, he concluded by saying that he would assist them to obtain all they desired.

Mr. Downing proposed the following resolutions and called upon Mr. Hamilton to respond:

and called upon Mr. Hamilton to respond:

Resolved. That in view of the increasing importance of
the approaching Presidential election, it behoves us to
make early and efficient efforts to bring to the polls the
5,000 colored votes of the State
Resolved. That it is to be hoped that some one may be put
in nomination who will be a friend to progress and freedom.

Mr. Hamilton said that all people would be anxious to know who would be the nominee of the different parties, but he did not know which to advise
them to support. Hewas a Democrat, and had never
voted a Walg ticket and nevel would, but he could
not advise them to go to the Democrats, and he could
not advise them to go to the Free Soilers, for as they
decided to let the South alone, and where opposed. decided to let the South alone, and where opposed, to earry war into Africa, he could not sustain them. The Liberty party was one of pure principle, but they rushed forward without thinking of expediency, and whoever they may choose for their candidate would not be sustained. He was pleased with the address which had been read, and he amongs it would appear to a few for the contractions. was pleased with the address which had been read, and he supposed it would appear in Tae Herald tomorrow, for if it was not there it would not be anywhere, and they would buy The Herald to see. He alluded to The Courier and Enquirer, which had been led to speak of the colored people unkindly by the traitorous scoundels of the Colonization Society, and which stated that it had 300 members ready for Liberia. He did not think any one, if they looked over the books, would find that number unless they squinted four ways. [Laughier.]

The Chairman interrupted the speaker to observe that the Secretary of the Society, Mr. John H. Roberts, told him he had not attended a meeting since he was appointed, and if his name was used it was without his consent.

Mr. Hamilton continued, observing that he knew that, and they would commit forgery or anything

Mr. Hamuton continued, observing that he knew that, and they would commit forgery or anything else to answer their purpose. The first movemen they had to make was ingainst the blacks forming the Colonization Society, and after crushing them, they must crush the Secretary of State, Dan Webster must crush the Secretary of State, Dan Webster. After alluding to several speeches made by Mr. Webster, he called upon them to be firm in opposing the Colonization Society, which only spent \$2,000 in sending people to Liberta, out of an income of \$26,000, and all the rest went to feed pauper ciergynen who preach trash to persuade the people to go to Liberta. He advised them to live in continual protest against the Colonization Seciety and they would soon destroy it.

A colored man named Hickman rose in the body of the meeting and did not like the flattery which told them they were elevated because they thought so. He wished it to be really known outside what position they were placed in, and he was glad to

so. He wished it to be really known outside what position they were placed in, and he was glad to learn from the address that they were not yet demolished, as Dr. Brant, the scamp known as the Lion of the West, said they would die out in a few years. He thought something should be done, for wages were becoming lower on account of the great immigration, and the colored man would be reduced and become a vagabond without a place to live in, and an outcast from society.

Dr. Smith interrupted him, and asked if he thought himself a vagabond. Mr. Hickman—No. Dr. Smith—Are you an outcast! Mr. H.—Yes. Dr. Smith—You bave the right to vote, if you like, and to take an oath, how then are you an outcast! Mr. Hick-

an oath, how then are you an outcast! Mr. Hick-man-Nobody cares for me. Dr. Smith-Are you going to Africa! Mr. H.—That is best known to nyseif. Dr. Smith-Are you a member of the Colonization Society! Mr. H.—No. Mr. Downing—You are a better man than I thought you were. A collection was then taken up, which amounted to about \$6.

Dr. Smith said The Course was foundly to Colonize.

Dr. Smith said The Courier was friendly to Coloni-Dr. Smith said The Courier was friendly to Colomization, and he was fearful The Tribune was going the same way. He referred to a speech of Mr. Webster's, whom he called Black Dan, in which he alluded to his black fellow-citizens, and he thanked him for acknowledging their citizenship.

A number of addresses were made by Charles L. Reason, Mr. Downing and Mr. Johnson, who hoped to see the records over records.

to see the people prosperous.

Mr. Topp, of Albany, addressed the meeting and called upon the colored population to be united. He alluded to an argument made by Horace Greeke, alluded to an argument made by Horace Greeke aliuded to an argument made by Horace Greeley, that colorization would show that colored people were somebody, and though he was opposed to colonization he wished them to think it good to that extent. He hoped the people would properly respect themselves, and by concentrating their efforts exercise their rights manfully.

Several other persons addressed the meeting, and a dispute arose with regard to a Mr. Johnson, who was called a Colonizationist. This being ended the resolutions were passed and the meeting separated.

OPERA AT ASTOR-PLACE. - To-night

CITY ITEMS.

A Touch of Spaing .- The week commenced with a universal thaw, and by sunsat yesterday the snow was almost entirely transmuted into a mir gled mass of mud and slosh. With the mer cury at the freezing point at sunrise and rising to 45 before 3 o'clock, the process of liquefaction went on rapidly, and at the present writing there is scarcely a trace of the "uncertain glories of the wintry day" which last week spread such exhibaration throughout our streets. The ice about the harbor and rivers has broken up, and gone to sea. If the present temperature continues, the Sound navigation will be opened by the middle of the week. The dismal procession of Omnibuses in Broadway, after the turnouts of merry sleigh-riders, has almost a fune-

THE OPERA AT NISLO'S .- We are, as a general thing, used to full houses at Niblo's popular establishment; but since the Italian Artists' Union have reduced their price of admission to the regular Niblo standard, the houses have been overflowing. Last night many went away who were unable to find places, and we expect a succession of just such houses.

has been soldom better performed here than last night. Bosio, as the public knows, is the most fascinating of Aminas. Miss Whiting was very clever as Liza, and Bettini was very successful in the role of Elvino, which he performed for the first time in New-York. Altogether the Opera was very successful, and although it was in contemplation to produce another Opera on Wednesday, yet in obedience to the very general demand. Sonnambula will be re-peated on Wednesday, with the same excellent cast

PROF. WILLIAMS'S LECTURES. - An interesting course of lectures by Prof. Williams is now onen in Knickerbocker Hall, Bleecker-st., which is attracting a good deal of attention. Prof. Williams has long devoted his studies to the phenomena of the mind, with especial reference to their more uncommon and mysterious manifestations. He claims te have discovered important laws of psychological action, which he illustrates by a variety of singular and astounding experiments. His lecture to shour, we understand, will make some remarkable disclosures, and will not fail to draw a full house.

A Scene nor in the Play .- Quite an meident occurred at the Broadway Theater last night, which was not anticipated by those who went to see the play. During the third act of Paul Clifford, a number of persons come in from a saloon and walked down the middle avenue of the par. quette, when they hesitated, and one said to another, Why don't he come in?" A few minutes afterward Mr. Edwin Forrest appeared in a private box. and the company who had just entered called out for "three cheers for Ned Forrest," which were given. We are informed that but one man in the dress circle cheered. The names of some of those who came first, before Mr. Forrest appeared, as a gentleman connected with the Police Department informs us, were: Mr. Doherty, whose name we informs us, were: Mr. Ponerty, whose hame we have seen in the Diverce trial. Cinton Baker, Charles Pierce, Mr. Eddy, Albert Wallace, Jacob Roome: and of those not so immediately conspion, ous, Mr. Thomas N. Carr, Mr. Isaiah Rynders, Mr. James Ryan, and Mr. Burr, one of the witnesses in the late trial. In consequence of the fact that Mr. Forrest had not been expected to appear, the great majority of the audience had not time to join in this symptomeous welcome. spontaneous welcome.

A SIGHT FOR THE WASHINGTONIANS. -The proprietors of the Collins steamers, in ten days or thereabout, or as soon as the navigation will permit, will send the Baltic, Capt. Jo. Comstock, up the Potomac, to give the Washingtonians a sight of a ship worth looking at.

The steamship Crescent City, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, was yesterday brought round to the foot of Warren st., from the Dry Dock, where she has been receiving extensive repairs and improvements; having had new boilers, and her upper works so enlarged as to afford additional capacity for freight, as well as increased accommodations for passengers.

Mas. Bestwick .- Madame Szpaczek is again to appear at the next concert of Mrs. Bostwick on Friday evening next. Mr. Squiers, a new song and ballad singer, who was very flatteringly received fast Friday evening, is also announced again. It is surely quite a treat to hear fine English songs and ballads well sung, after hearing so much Italian as we have had of late.

the polls the THE WIZARD AND THE WITS. - The Wizard's offer of two magnificent prizes as those now exhibiting in the window of Ball & Black's store, has quite raused up the wits of the neighborhood, and there will no doubt be a rich collection of ideas read out at the Metropolitan Hall on the night The place of awarding of the 6th of February. these magnificent prizes, given out by Professor Au. derson, is in every way satisfactory and attractive, and will, no doubt, produce a furor by competition The |conundrums are to be sent to Jollie's Music Store, No. 300 Broadway. We would remind our readers that the Professor performs his extraordinary wonders nightly at the Metropolitan Hall, and also in the afternoons of Thursday and Saturday.

> THE ALLEGHANIANS,-This band of singers had a great audience last night, and gave much satisfaction. Sthough the muffled echoes or rather muffled silence of the Tabernacle is enough to vex the patience of a singer with the lungs of Stentor. During the performance, and at its close,

> they were heartily applauded. We learn that the Alleghanians have signed the papers for a tour in California, and will soon prepare for a trip to that auriferous region.

> By the advertisement in our columns we perceive the agents, Messes. Palmer & Co., No. 80 Broadway, and B. G. Haight, No.7 Battery-place, have obtained the new steamship City of New-York, a beautiful vessel, and placed her upon the Chagres route, selling through tickers, affording to the rush of Californians in the City a chance to proceed with-

PORTRAIT OF MRS. FORREST .- A most beautiful portrait of this lady is published this morning by Messrs. Goupil & Co., No. 289 Broadway. It is from a dagnerreotype by Whitehurst, and the en-

Mrs. Skerrett, a meritorious actress at Brougham's Lyceum, will have a complimentary benefit this evening. She has an inter esting family, and is in want of "material aid." Play-goers will no doubt remember her on this oc MEETINGS IN BEHALF OF OTTO GRUNZIG.

-According to notice published in the German dailies, a meeting of citizens was held in Mr. Linde muller's saloon, on Friday evening, to take into consideration the case of Otto Grunzig. After the numerous assembly had organized by appointing Mr. M. Gross, Chairman, and Mr. H. Briggs, Secretary, its object was explained by the Chairman, who called the attention of the assembled citizens to the insufficiency of the proofs furnished by the chemical analysis of Prof. Reid, and the doubts which must

analysis of Prof. Reid, and the doubts which must therefore be entertained about the guilt of Otto Grunzig. The Chairman concluded by explaining the necessity of immediate action, as every delay might prove fatal for the prisoner.

Mr. Jonassen, in German, and Rev. Mr. Verrien, in English, explained the steps necessary to be taken for obtaining a further respite for Otto Grunzig, so that time would be gained for showing cause way a new trial should be granted to the prisoner. Rev. Mr. Verrien, the spiritual adviser of Grunzig, expressed his firm and unalterable conviction that Otto Grunzig was not guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted.

The meeting them, upon the question being put by the Chairman, signified their firm resolution to take all necessary steps for having a new trial granted to Otto Grunzig, and on motion it was resolved to form three Committees for the execution of this resolution. For the first Committee, charged with examining and pronouncing an opinion on the chemical amsiyate of Dr. Reid, the following gentlemen volunteered. Dr. Gottze, No. 96 Chambers-st. Dr. Meyer,

No 257 Hudson st. Dr. Schweig, No. 195 Sacon2 et., and M. Gross, No. 24 North Wallam st.

The second Committee was charged with having the necessary petitions drawn up, getting them proved, ann circulating them for obtaining signatures, and Messrs. Jonasson, Koblank Fronna and Rev. M., Verrien, were appointed members of this Committee.

Mesars, Behrers, No. 100 William, Orlich, No. 14 Rose, Liecensuller, No. 10 North Williamsts, Heicke, No. 417 Broadway, Ferd, Reiter, No. 59 Greenwich, and Appelt, Elizabeth-sis, were appointed to the third or Finance Committee, entrusted with rawing funds to meet the accruing expresses.

trusted with raising funds to meet the accruing expenses.

The assembly then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 24th, at the same place and time.

H. Brix, Secretary. M. Gross, President.

After the meeting of the 24th had been organized by appointing the officers of the previous evening. Mr. Gross, in behalf of the professional Committee, read the annexed report.

Messrs Lindenmaller and Jonasson, from the other Committees, informed the meeting that some now important witnesses had been found, whose testimony could leave no doubt whatever of the innocence of Grunzig, but which at this time could not be made public.

be made public.
After some discussion, it was resolved to send a Committee of three to Albany, with the signed report of the Professional Committee, the affidavits of

port of the Professional with such of the petitions, as would be signed to the time of their departure, to deliver these documents to Mr. Clinton, the counsal of the professional mean properties with him, to the prisoner, and in connection with him, to e such steps as would most likely insure the ob

take such steps as would most likely insure the obtainment of a further respite, and the granting of a new trial to the prisoner.

Mesers Lindenmuller, Charles Cook and Dr. Jonasson were appointed to this Committee.

The Chairman stated that the report of the Professional Committee, on the analysis of Dr. Reid, would be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society. The Extra sosion of which had been called for this purpose, to be examined, and if approved, to be signed by the members of that body.

The Albany Committee stated that they would be part for Albany in the afternoon train, on the word.

After having resolved to request the English and German press of this City to publish the proceedings, the meeting adjourned till Monday, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

H. Brix, Secretary.

M. Gross, President,
H. Brix, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 24, 1832.
At a mass meeting held on the 224 of January, in behalf of the convict Octo Gennig, who has been found guity of the murder of his wife by means of administering assented and is to be hung on Friday next, the assembled cutzens appointed the understrand Committee for the surpose of giving their opinion in relation to the chemical investigation as performed by Dr. Lawrence Reid, of this City, in the case of the adversard convict. This Committee met at a close to the adversard convict. This Committee matrix of the xammation of Dr. Reid's chemical analysis, case to the following conclusion.

We, the understand are fully convinced, and are ready to prove before any authouty, that, according to the analysis of Dr. Reid, to evidence whatever could be drawn that the deceased, Victoriae Gronzag, has been poissued by arresize. We claim for the support of this our conviction, not only our own professional experience, but all the authorities in the chemical, torrecological and medical sciences in America, as we law in France, England, and Germany.

therities in the chemical, toricological and medical scen-ces in America, as we las in France, England, and Gar-many, France, Chemist and Apstheory, HERRY Schwalter, M. D. Goretze, M. D. W. Glesser, Chemist

COURT CALENDAR - This Day - Superior Court.—Nos 167, 203, 204, 29, 160, 123, 17, 62, 96, 171, 85, 48, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 226, 228, 229, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236 CIRCUIT COURT -Nos. 160, 128, 173, 74, 30, 176 to

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.-An outrage of OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—An outrage of the most aggravated character was committed on Sunday night on the person of Mary Jackson, a mulatto woman, wife of the master of a canal boat lying at chariton-st., N. R. At a late hour of the night, two men, armed with hatchets, broke into the cabin in which Jackson and his wife were sleeping, and while one of them seized the husband and held him, at the same time brandishing his hatchet over his head, the other outraged his wife. They then fled, but a fellow named Isaac Lake, said to be a dock loafer, who was identified by Jackson as one of the miscreants, was yesterday arrested by officer of the miscreants, was vesterday arrested by officer Stillwell of the Eighth Ward Police. He was taxen before Justice Bleakley and locked up for examina-

ANOTHER AGGRAVATED OUTRAGE .- A ANOTHER AGGRAVATED UTRAGE.—A young female named Bridget Haney, while walking up Centre-st, on Sunday evening, looking for a lodging, she having just quitted the service of a family on Long Island, was accosted by a man who offered to show her to one. She followed him, and he led her to the Armory at Center Market, where, after fastening the door and striking a light, he seized her and forcibly outraged her person. He then left her locked up and went out, but soon returned with another man, who attempted a similar outrage, but the female, having armed herself with one of the weapother man, who attempted a similar outrage, but the female, having armed herself with one of the weapons lying around there, kept them off, until four more men came in, when they seized her, and one after another finished their brutal work About II o'clock the same night she was turned into the street by the viliains, and was there found in a helploss condition by Officer James Donn, of the Fourteenth Ward, who took care of her for the night, and resterday morning she appeared before Justice Mountort and made an afficiant, of which the above statement is the substance. The Justice has issued warrants for the arrest of several individuals who are suspected of being participators in the outrage. suspected of being participators in the outrage. Bridget speaks confidently of being able to identify the perpetrators of the infamous deed.

Another Stabbing Case -A man named Barnard McKeng, a boarder at the house No Eleventh-st , was yesterday arrested, charged with attempting to take the life of Bernard M hoarder in the same house. It appears that Ma-keag on Sunday might went home much intoxicated, and commenced making a great noise and disturb-ing the house. Mr. McSill arose from his bed and endeavored to persuade him to go to his room, when McKeng abused and insulted him in the grossest manner. McSill then took up a bool and struck him with it, when the latter drew a knife and plunged it into his adversary's abdomen, following up the deed by repeatedly stabbling him in the arms and thigh. The cries of Mr. McSill brought assistance, but McKezg fled. He was, however, caught yesterday and taken before Justice Mountfort, who committed him for trial. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Madden, who pronounced the wound in the ab-domen to be very deep and dangerous. The knile with which the deed was committed was found on the person of the prisoner.

CHARGE OF FORGERY .- James Edwards, charge of Postority.—James Edwards, aims Aylward, and his wife Joanna, were yesterday arrested by Officer Scholefield, of the Essex Police Court, charged with having in their possession, with intent to pass, several counterfeit English sovereigns, of which eight were found on the person of the man. The woman attempted to pass one of the coins at the store of Mority Elvintz, No. 180 Division-st. They were committed to prison by the magnetic of the country of the committed to prison by the magnetic of the country of the country

Supper Death.—A female named Jane Cook, residing at No. 120 Cedar-st, was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning. Ald. Moore held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of ceath by pleurisy.

DEATH AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .-Mrs. Heever, who some days since was injured by jumping from an upper window in the premises No. 18 Morris-st. to the ground, while the building was on fire, died on Sunday in the New-York Hospital, in consequence of the injuries then received.

DEATH AT A POLICE STATION .- A MAR named Morris Crussin was found dead in his cell
at the Third Ward Police Station on Sunday night
He had been brought in from Greenwich-st. at 11t
o'clock the same night grossly intoxicated, and
placed in a cell, where, two hours after, he was
found dead. An inquest was held by the Goroner
and a verdict of death by apoplexy was rendered.
The deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years of

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

AGED FEMALES .- An adjourned meeting in behalf of the Institution for the Relief of Respect able Aged and Indigent Females, will be held this evening, in the Pierrepont st. Baptist Church, when the annual report will be read and addresses made by Dr. Bethune, Rev. Mr. Beecher and Rev. Mr. Steams. We hope there will be a large attendance and liberal donations. HISTORY OF THE PILGRIMS.—Some weeks

since Rev. N. H. Egglesion delivered a very learned and interesting lecture in his own church on the "Pilgrims," which attracted much attention. He has been requested by a Committee of Citizens to repeat the lecture in the Plymouth Church, and he will do so on Thursday evening of this week. The following will give our readers in Brooklyn an idea following will give them. The lecture embraces, of the treat before them. The lecture embraces, lat. A historical review tracing the origin and his

of the treat before them. The lecture embraces, 1st. A historical review tracing the origin and history of the "Puritans" from the first breaking of Romish power in England by Wickliff through the Dersecutions and struggles under Henry, Edward, Elizabeth, and James, until they were driven out of England and became the "Pligrims."

2d. A more particular sketch of the character and purposes of the Pligrims.

3d. Lessons derivable from their history.

4th. The Fathers of New England.

5th. The Pilgrim from Hungary, Louis Kossuth.

Our Brooklyn readers are reminded that Dr. Baird will deliver the first lecture of his

Historical Course this evening, in the Female Acad-omy, at 74 o'clock. This lecture will be free.